Government of Gujarat on how to improve on the production of electronic goods and services in that State which is so advanced otherwise. The report has been sent by the Department of Electronics to the State of Gujarat, to their Government, on how to improve on this. As far as the facilities which are there are concerned, they are good enough and they should be better utilised. If anything more is to be done which will be efficiently and fully utilised, surely we will do it.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has invested a lot of money in creating infrastructure on the ground. We have a lot of electronic cities. In my State, we have one. But we do not have satellite communications. When the multinationals come from abroad, they want to set up their industry with a local collaboration. The main drawback is that we do not have the telecommunication facilities so that they can connect them to the master computers overseas. I do not think any investment has been made in this sector. Most of them shy away. We have many examples. Many of our electronic cities, including the electronic city in the constituency of the hon. Minister in Goa, are lying idle. I want to know what steps the Government will take to see that our satellite telecommunication system is improved so that we may discourage the imported screw-driver technology and encourage our local indigenous industry.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We have set up seven Software Technology Parks under the Department of Electronics. Due to the constraint of funds, it is not possible immediately for the Department to set up more such Parks. I must mention here that some State Governments have set up this facility on their own. I must mention, for instance, the Government of Kerala. The Government of Andhra Pradesh also, if I am not mistaken, has done something on its own. The Government of Kerala has contributed a lot. Now, even individuals like the NRIs have created these facilities like, for instance, in Pune. Now the direction seems to be that the State Governments are creating these facilities for the benefit of their own States and individuals, NRIs and others, have also been creating these facilities.

A lot of incentives are given in respect of imported equipments and so on so that the facilities are created by the State Government, the NRIs and other individuals. As far as the State which the hon. Member referred to is concerned, we are going to do something, not necessarily by this Department, but through the Ministry of Industry, in a collaborative manner, and some substantial advance, with the help of the State Government, I hope, will be achieved, in the near future.

नौसेना अकादमी की स्थापना

*224. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या स्थायी नौसेना अकादमी की स्थापना करने की कोई परियोजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अकादमी की स्थापना करने का नीतिगत निर्णय कब लिया गया था और उस समय इस कार्य पर कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान था;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस परियोजना पर कार्य कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो परियोजना पूर्ण होने तक इसकी लागत कितनी होगी; और

(घ) इस परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इसका तथ्य संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार ने मई, 1982 में एझिमाला में एक स्थायी नौसेना अकादमी स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया था । चूंकि तब विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं की गई थी, अतः इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1980—85 की नौसेना योजना में अनन्तिम रूप से 40 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया था।

(ग) 1994 के मूल्य स्तर पर इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 166.94 करोड़ रुपए है।

(घ) राज्य सरकार को 1984 में भूमि का स्वामित्व सुपुर्द करने के बाद आधारभूत सुविधाएं स्थापित करने में समय लगा तथा 1987 से चल रही संसाधनों की कमी के कारण चालू स्कीमों के लिए धन के आवंटन की प्राथमिकताओं में परिवर्तन करना पड़ा जिसकी वजह से परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब हुआ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्रः सभापति महोदय, जब कभी कोई भी सरकार अकादमी स्थापित करने की बात करती है तो देश के लोग उसका स्वागत करते हैं। नौसेना अकादमी को सन् 1982 में स्थापित करने का फैसला उस समय की सरकार ने लिया था। मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि जो विलम्ब के कारण है, उनमें एक कारण यह है कि राज्य सरकार ने वहां पर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और जमीन देने में विलम्ब किया। 1982 के फैसले के मुताबिक केरल की सरकार ने 1984 में इनको एक हजार हैक्टेयर जमीन मुफ्त में दे दी थी। 1984 से 1995 आ गया, अभी तक वहां एक भी ईंट नहीं पड़ी है। महोदय, यह 40 करोड़ की अनुमानित योजना थी और इस समय करीब 170 करोड़ की अनुमानित योजना, मंत्री जी खुद बता रहे हैं, हो गयी है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या यह सरकार इंतजार कर रही है कि 10—15 साल और बीत जाने के बाद यह योजना 500 करोड़ की हो जाए, तब जाकर यह अकादमी स्थापित होगी? इस विलम्ब के लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं? रक्षा मंत्रालय के कौन से अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं क्या उनके खिलाफ कभी कोई नोटिस किया गया, कोई कार्यवाही की गयी? और अगर कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी तो सीधे-सीधे मंत्री जी और सरकार को इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए। मैं सवाल करुंगा कि जिस किसी ने विलम्ब किया है, उसके खिलाफ अभी तक कार्यवाही के लिए कौन सा नोटिस लिया गया है?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the project was approved in 1982. Now, so far as delay in its completion and price escalation are concerned, we are all concerned about it. What I have mentioned is that the State Government of Kerala has donated 960 hectares of land free of cost and the possession was given in 1984. But, Sir, the site Ezhimala is like an island. I hope my friends from Kerala will agree with me. Therefore, to build the infrastructure, particularly bridges, roads and other things to connect, there was an agreement between the State Government and the Ministry of Defence that complete infrastructure would be build by the State Government. That is how the State Government made all its efforts in spite of its resource crunch to build the roads, provide electrcity and water and so on and so forth. Now that the State Government has completed about 80 per cent of the infrastructural facilities..... Around this time, the priority had to be downgraded because of more urgent operational schemes and resource crunch. That is also one of the factors. Apart from that, we could not get reputed architects, and in any case, after the appointment of architects, things started moving. And the details....*(Interruptions)*....

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवालः यह पूछा ही नहीं गया था। पूछा यह गया था कि क्या कार्रवाई की गई।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: No, I am giving the reasons for the delay. Number one was time taken for providing of infrastructural facilities which had been agreed to be provided by the State Government. Number two was severe resource crunch. Number three was architects' appointment. So, these are the things which have delayed its implementation for which no officer is responsible. Everybody, with keen enthusiasm, wants to complete the project. This is what I have to mention, Sir.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्रः सभापति जी, हम को लगता है कि मंत्री कुछ तथ्यों को छिपाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने आर्किटेक्ट के बारे में कहा है, वास्तुकार के बारे में कहा है। आमतौर से रक्षा विभाग में मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस के लोग ही इस तरह का काम करते हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि नौसेना के लोगों ने मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस की सेवा लेने से इंकार कर दिया था शुरू में और प्राइवेट वास्तुकार को इसका ठेका दिया गया था? प्राइवेट वास्तुकार को जब कभी भी पलटन के मामले में ठेका

दिया जाता है तो हेराफेरी का शक हो जाया करता है। इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि वह कौन अधिकारी है जिसने प्राइवेट वास्तुकार को ठेका देने के बाद जब मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस के लोगों ने एतराज किया और कहा कि इसकी निगरानी मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस करे तब भी नौसेना के लोगों ने कहा कि इसकी कोई सेवा नहीं ली जायेगी। सन् 1991 में जाकर नौसेना के लोगों ने यह फैसला किया अपने पुराने फैसले को बदलते हुए कि अब मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सेवा के लोग इसकी निगरानी करेंगे। इस बीच में करीब 80 लाख रुपये से जो चारदीवारी बनी थी उसमें कई जगह दरार पड़ गई है। इसकी मरम्मत के मामले में मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस जो कि एक सार्वजनिक उपक्रम है की प्राइवेट उपक्रम से जांच होने लगेगी, कार्रवाई होने लगेगी और परियोजनाएं बनने लगेंगी तो पलटन बहुत बुरी हालत में पहुंच जायेगी और इसके लिए अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन सा अधिकारी है जिसने प्राइवेट वास्तुकार को 3-4 साल तक ठेका दिया था और उसके बाद वह वहां से हटाया गया और फिर अधिकारियों ने अंत में किस वजह से मिलिट्री इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस के लोगों की सेवा लेने के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान की?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, I need not explain the functional integrity of the military engineering service. So far as the architect is concerned, you see, the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who laid the foundation, had desired to engage the best of architects and get the best of designs. There is nothing wrong if an architect is appointed.... *(Interruptions)*....

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: यह राजीव गांधी जी पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं। राजीव गांधी आज जवाब देने के लिए नहीं हैं। उनकी लिखी हुई कोई चीज नहीं है। यह कहते हैं उनकी इंटेन्शन थी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish. .....*(Interruptions)*....

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: सेन्ट्रल मिनिस्टर की तरफ से यह जवाब दिया जा रहा है। **(व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish. .....*(Interruptions)*.... Don't interrupt him. Listen to the whole thing that the Minister has to say.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in the Question Hour.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: किसी भी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। ऐसा किसी भी फाइल में नहीं है। यह कह रहे हैं कि उनकी इंटेन्शन थी...**(व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister, the whole reply that he has to give.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, may I appeal to the hon. Member that again in this case, or in any case, there is nothing to hide? But he is asking for details about which he seems to know better than anyone of us. So, it is a travesty. I am prepared to give all the details, but the kind of details that he is asking, normally no one will be in possession of those details right now while answering a question.

So, while I am prepared to part with all the details in favour of any Member, who wants them, what I am saying is that there are many plans in the Defence Ministry. There are many. All are not taken up. At every stage we have to rearrange our priorities depending on the availability of funds and also depending on the relative urgency, which the Ministry finds, after consulting the Services. This is what happens. I remember many of the schemes which I personally would have wanted to be completed very soon or started very soon. But I find that, when I talk to the Navy Chief or the Army Chief, they tell me clearly that this is of higher priority than the other thing. Therefore, it takes time and when it takes time there is cost escalation. These are things which are in the operational details of the Defence Ministry. This is natural. There are many things which I know of. What was contemplated when I was the Defence Minister in 1985 has not even now seen the light of day because, meanwhile, the priorities have to be changed and the amount, which we have, is very limited.

Therefore, this re-prioritisation takes place all the time according to the exigencies. On this particular matter, sir, there is no difficulty at all. Whatever has happened, I will look into the file and give the information to the hon. Member.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: सभापति जी, इन्होंने मेरा सवाल समझा नहीं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा, प्रधानमंत्री जी से नहीं, राज्य मंत्री जी ने जो अभी कहा है कि यह परियोजना राजीव गांधी के जमाने में हुई थी और राजीव गांधी चाहते थे कि किसी प्राइवेट फर्म से इस परियोजना को पूरा कराया जाए। चाहते थे, इन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि कोई लिखित आदेश दिया था और उस समय शायद रक्षा मंत्री जी हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी रहे होंगे। तो ऐसी हालत में, राजीव गांधी की किसी बात को जो अनकही बात है, उसको हम गवाही में नहीं ला सकते। इसलिए उनका नाम यहां न घसीटा जाए। एक और निवेदन यह करूंगा कि क्या वजह है कि मिलटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस की सेवा नहीं ली गयी और किसी प्राइवेट फर्म की सेवा ली गई, इसका क्या कारण है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, again we are going into a wrong channel. It is not a question of any one person, Sir. As Prime Minister, if I find that I must take the services of someone, who is not available in the country, if I consider in my judgement that there is a better person available, I want to tell the House that I shall be going in for that better person. We have done it in many cases. Therefore, there is no question of attributing motives or whatever it is. Rajiv Gandhi was one of the most knowledgeable persons in these matters. My colleague has stated that it was because of that, may be, we were looking for somebody else. Even today if I have to look for somebody else, I will certainly look for somebody else. I am not really belittling any Service or anything. As I said, I am prepared to go into the details and to give the information to the hon. Member. He does not have to pick on one name and start making a point out of it, Sir. This is not fair.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Sir, the Prime Minister was kind enough to say that he was prepared to look into the details and to give the information to us. There is one point, which is not covered by the reply of our Prime Minister. This is about an academy. it is about traning people for the Naval Force. At that time the Government considered it important. I would like to know whether there was any reason to reconsider it, as the Prime Minister was saying that at different stages different things were deferred. This project has been deferred, it is stated, because of financial stringency or difficulty. Can the deferring of the project for training the defence personnel, especially the naval personnel, be taken lightly on the ground of financial difficulty? Can money stand in the way of defence? This is the question which I want to put.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am sorry. Again he is going into the questions, which, I think, we will be well advised not to go into. I am giving you one example. There is the academy question on the one side. There is, on the other side, the question, whether, with the same money, I should go in, for the navy itself, for a carrier.

Will the hon. Member tell me?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I will buy both.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, you will buy both if you have the money That is all. That is why I said prioritisation becomes necessary at every step. Our Vikrant was suffering. I am just giving you one example. It may or may not be the case in this particular matter. Please don't raise these questions which will only create confusion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. I am sorry. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I don't think its a great compliment being a man...(*Interruptions*).

Sir, I just want to digress a little. When Shri Sharad Pawar was the Defence Minister, women were allowed into the armed services. That was the first entry. Subsequently, Shri Mallikarjun also stood by women in the country. However, none of these Academies, like the Naval Academy that is going to come up or the National Defence Academy, permit the entery of women. Sir, I would like to know whether along with the development of the Naval Academy, the Government has made provisions for women to join in all the services. There is a direct drop in recruitments to the armed services. The State of Andhra Pradesh has surrendered 17,000 vacancies to its neighbouring States. They did not even consider it in terms of employment whereas women are coming forward to join the armed services. There is a gender bias and they are not allowed to participate in any of these Academies. So, I would like to know whether there is something on the anvil by which we will be taken in all the cadres, not just as decorative academic cadres where we are left on the floor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you like to answer this question?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, it does not pertain to this question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, they are building an Academy.(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, I don't want to dishearten them. Sir, this Academy, is like the National Defence Academy. But some naval Cadets come here and get training for executive cadre. This Academy would serve that purpose. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am asking...(*Interruptions*). I would like to know where in the Constitution it is written that female gender cannot be taken for these trainings. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I am not challenging that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: That can be the conclusion. (*Interruptions*). We want to serve our nation.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is very important but...(*Interruptions*) don't relate it to this question.

(*Interruption*).

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: This is discrimination against women.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी की इस बात से तो सहमत हूं कि प्रायटी चेंज करने का गवर्नमेंट को राइट है या हमारी फोर्स को भी राइट है। हम लोग जानना चाहते हैं कि सि पर्टिकुलर केस में प्रायटी चेंज हुई है या नहीं, यह बता दीजिये तो क्लीयर हो जाएगा?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the delay of 10 or 12 years in any project can certainly be attribuited to certain reprioritisation which became necessary. I am not aware of the details. From the delay itself, from the timelag itself, in a matter like the defence services, if there is a delay of 12 years, it means that there were many other items which had to be taken up earlier. This is what I can say as a general matter of policy because I know about it. The only thing is, on this particular matter, whether it was because of delays on the part of the State Government or the Central Government, whatever it is, I am prepared to give the details.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri T.N. Chaturvedi.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I would like to have an assurance. I would like to know whether we will be taken into these Defence Academies.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Sir,...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The Prime Minister is answering my question.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, my colleague has very meekly said that he will not question what the hon. Member has said. But the Member has said about 'we'. I do not know what that 'we' means. In it women or we? (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Out-of-Turn Allotment in National Physical Laboratory

*225. SHRI KAILASH NARAIN SARANG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is an out-of-turn allotment of accommodation to officers of the common cadre staff in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi general pool accommodation, belonging to the SC/ST category or general category without priority list;

(b) if so, how many officers belonging to SC/ST have been allotted higher accommodation under reserved quota, namely, from type II to type III and from type III to type IV in the last five years alongwith names and designations of allottees;

(c) how many officers belonging to the SC/ST category have been debarred for allotment under reserved category because they are in possession of NPL general pool accommodation; and

(d) if so, the reasons for debarring such persons for type IV accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain categories of common cadre staff including those belonging to SC/ST category are entitled for an out of turn allotment of accommodation in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

(b) Since the rules do not provide for allotment of higher type of accommodation from reserved quota to SC/ST employees who are already in occupation of general pool accommodation, none of the Officers belonging to this category has been alloted higher type of accommodation in the last five years.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Feasibility study on Rohtang Tunnel

*226. SHRI SUSHIL BARONGPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Phase-II and Phase-III feasibility study of Rohtang Tunnel in Himachal Pradesh has since been completed;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The feasibility study of constructing a tunnel at Rohtang was entrasted to M/s. RITES in May, 1990. The study was to be carried out in three sequential phases. The Phase-I commenced in June, 1990 and was completed in June, 1994.

Necessary clearance has been given to commence Phase-II of the Feasibility Study. The report is expected in March, 1996, Phase-III will be taken up subsequently.